AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the paragraph no. [0006] with the following amended paragraph:

[0006] Including those used for choke coils for DC-DC converters, conventional Mn-Zn ferrite generally comprises about 50-55% by mol of Fe_2O_3, and it is known that increase in the Fe_2O_3 content leads to a higher maximum magnetic flux density. However, when as much Fe_2O_3 as more than 60% by mol is contained, it has been difficult to produce sintered Mn-Zn ferrite having a high maximum magnetic flux density by a powder metallurgy method for the reasons described below, though single-crystal Mn-Zn ferrite has a high maximum magnetic flux density. In the sintering step of Mn-Zn ferrite, oxygen should be released from Fe_2O_3 in the spinelization reaction of reducing Fe_2O_3 to FeO·~~Fe_2O_3~~, but the release of oxygen is insufficient in a composition with much excess Fe_2O_3, resulting in the likelihood that Fe_2O_3 remains as an undesirable phase (hematite phase), thus failing to obtain high magnetic properties (high magnetic flux density). In addition, because the spinelization reaction and the sintering are hindered, it is impossible to obtain a high-density sintered body, inevitably failing to a high maximum magnetic flux density.

Please replace the paragraph no. [0032] with the following amended paragraph:

[0032] The Fe_2O_3 content is preferably 68-75% by mol. In this case, the sintered ferrite body can have extremely as high a maximum magnetic flux density as ~~490~~ 540 mT or more at 100°C in a magnetic field of 1000 A/m. Of course, the sintered ferrite body of the present invention has a higher maximum magnetic flux density than those of the conventional Mn-Zn ferrites even at temperatures higher than 100°C. Particularly because the sintered ferrite body

containing 75-80% by mol of Fe_2O_3 has a maximum magnetic flux density of 500 mT or more even at 150°C, it is suitable for applications such as automobiles, etc. requiring high heat resistance.